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cerned with the representation of uniform functions under a symbolical form such that the principal operations to which functions may be subjected, as differentiation and integration, can be effected by means of a simple algebraical analysis which is very easily manipulated. He claims for his Calculus the establishment of general formulæ for the determination of definite integrals, of which Cauchy has given several examples; the establishment of formulæ for the transformation of series into definite integrals; its easy application to the integration of equations; and so forth, and so forth. The author contends that his methods bear the same relation to higher analysis that logarithms do to arithmetical computation, diminishing in many cases the difficulties of differentiation and integration. And he further believes that his discipline ought to find an important place in the curriculum of higher mathematical study. μ.

KANT UND HELMHOLTZ. Populärwissenschaftliche Studie. Von *Ludwig Goldschmidt, Ph. D.*, Mathematischem Revisor der Lebensversicherungsbank für Deutschland in Gotha. Hamburg und Leipzig: Verlag von Leopold Voss. 1898. Pages, xvi+135. Price, 5 M.

Students of epistemology will find this booklet of Dr. Goldschmidt to be one well worth perusal. Though making no pretence to being more than a popular discussion, it has many solid merits. Dr. Goldschmidt is consulting actuary of the National Life Assurance Association of Germany, in Gotha, is an enthusiastic Kantian, and remarkably well versed in the literature of the Kantian epoch. He upholds the Kantian theory of space against the attacks of the modern metageometricians, impugns the theory that the axioms of geometry are empirical in character, and adopts the Kantian theory of *a priori* judgments in its entirety. With all his great admiration for Gauss, Riemann, and Helmholtz, he yet claims that their achievements must be subjected to the analytical tests which the Sage of Königsberg established for all knowledge.

The mere suggestion of a parallel between Kant and Helmholtz brings with it the most varied philosophical implications; and the applicability of the parallel to the problems now engaging attention in the theory of knowledge is directly evident. μ.

PSYCHOPHYSIOLOGISCHE ERKENNTNISTHEORIE. Von *Dr. Theodor Ziehen*, Professor in Jena. Jena: Gustav Fischer. 1898. Pages, 105. Price, M. 2.80.

It is no easy task to follow Professor Ziehen through the labyrinth of his arguments let alone to condense the results of his epistemological investigations. It is difficult to argue with a man to whom the terms "psychical," "conscious," and "real" or "actually existing" are identical and in whose philosophy "extra-psychical non-psychical objects have no existence." Professor Ziehen reduces sensations and perceptions to two components, "the reduction-ingredient" so called, and "the v component," the latter being a learned name for the epistemological part which the sentient subject plays, consisting of the physiological factors from the sensory apparatus to the cortex of the brain. No exception need be taken to many stilted propositions which might easily be reduced to very simple truisms, except on the ground that they will mystify unsophisticated readers. The book is the attempt of a psychologist to free himself from metaphysicism; he seems to have succeeded only to the degree of having relabelled the old and naïve conceptions of natural laws as relations of psychical components and has after all fallen a prey to agnosticism, for Ziehen declares that the ultimate ego [whatever that may mean] lies without the pale of cognition.[1] We grant that students may be benefited by the mental gymnastics of this book, nor do we deny that many perplexing propositions turn out to be quite acceptable when the author's definitions are carefully heeded, but we believe that directer methods would have led to clearer results and several problems would be recognised as much simpler than they appear through the spectacles of a learned professor. Instead of trying to get rid of metaphysics, the time seems to be ripe for us to bethink ourselves of its true and proper significance. κρς.

EXPERIMENTAL MORPHOLOGY. Part Second. Effect of Chemical and Physical Agents upon Growth. By *Charles Benedict Davenport, Ph. D.*, Instructor in Zoölogy in Harvard University. New York: The Macmillan Company. London: Macmillan & Co., Ltd. 1899. Pages, vi+228. Price, $2.00.

The *Experimental Morphology* of Dr. Charles Benedict Davenport is concerned with the development of the individual "regarded as a complexus of processes rather than a mere succession of different forms"; that is to say, it is concerned with *organic* growth as distinguished from *evolutionary* growth, or differentiation. The central idea of the work is that ontogeny is a series of reactions to chemical and physical agents. It is essentially a digest of the published observations which have been made on this subject, but gives special attention to the results and methods of those investigations which have a quantitative value. The first part dealt with the effect of chemical and physical agents upon *protoplasm*, discussing (1) protoplasmic movements, (2) growth, (3) cell-division, and (4) differentiation. The present, or second, part deals with the effect of chemical and physical agents upon *growth*. The student will find the work to be a complete *index raissoné* of the subject, giving not only the literature but a systematic and critical exposition of the main upshot of that literature. The present part is divided into ten chapters, entitled as follows: (1) Introduction: On Normal Growth; (2) Effect of Chemical Agents Upon Growth; (3) The Effect of Water Upon Growth; (4) Effect of the Density of the Medium Upon Growth; (5) Effect of Molar Agents Upon Growth; (6) Effect of Gravity Upon Growth; (7) Effect of Electricity Upon Growth; (8) Effect of Light Upon Growth; (9) Effect of Heat on Growth; and

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[1] The passage runs as follows, "das letzte Ich, welches als beharrende höchste Instanz das definitive Erkennen leisten könnte, erreichen wir nicht."